

SECRET MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS MEXICAN CAMPAIGN

Exiled Factions Strengthen Belief in Possibility of Counter Revolt.

ENVOYS GO TO BORDER: IN DOUBT ABOUT ARMS

Rumors afloat in the colony of Mexican exiles in this city encourage belief in the possibility of a counter-revolutionary party being formed on United States soil to overthrow the belligerent now fighting in Mexico and compel order and peace. The latest developments in New York's Junta of Mexican emigres are that financial interests may heal bitter family and political feuds that Huerta has been eliminated as a possible leader and that quiet action is intended in order that the Washington Government espousal of the cause of Villa or Carranza may be forestalled.

It is held to be well established that a secret meeting took place in this city within the last three days of partisans of various exiled factions, including those of Gen. Huerta and Diaz, neither of whom, however, is said to have been present. With them were representatives of financial interests. Although various subjects were discussed it was generally felt that if any action was to be taken it should be taken at once, before the Washington Government should recognize the Carranza administration, should that be the intention.

Considerable time was devoted to the financial measures necessary in case of any active movement by the suggested coalition and from the various proposals put forward may have resulted the persistent rumor that a Huertista bank is to be established shortly in New York. This, however, would seem to be a private enterprise on the part of Abraham Ratner, who, although formerly Gen. Huerta's financial adviser in Mexico city, now claims no more intimate title than that of a close personal friend.

No Definite Decision.

No definite decision was reached, it is said, regarding the titular head of the new coalition organization, as it was held more important to test practically the chances of success before doing anything that might alienate support from whatever quarter. The matter remains meanwhile in the hands of a committee, whose first duty is to hit upon a candidate who will be agreeable to all. It is certain that, should the present Junta fall together, the new organization, Gen. Diaz will be put forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

The greatest difficulty in the way of any new movement is the question of arms and munitions. Not only has the European struggle increased prices threefold, but practically all the war material factories are working overtime and any surplus already has been obtained by the Carranzista party.

The more optimistic members of the Junta are said to be of the opinion that when once the flag of the new Government has been unfurled the position would be simplified through defections from the existing factions, who would bring their own supplies of arms and munitions. On the other hand, it is believed that the large amounts of munitions were cached during the administration of Gen. Huerta with some such contingency as the present in view and that their location has not been discovered by either of the factions now fighting.

Within the last few days there has been a considerable exodus of Mexicans from New York, the majority of whom are on their way to San Antonio and other Southern cities. Among them are a number of exiles of the Huertista party, who are to confer, it is believed, with Gen. Orozco, who for some time has been on the spot personally studying the local conditions. Any further movement will be undertaken in the near future.

Against a Division.

Another subject which has been much under discussion is the suggested division of the Junta into two or three parts, some expressing the view that the openly divergent interests of the south and north make any permanent peace illusory and that the south is more likely to welcome an independent movement. So strong, however, has been the feeling expressed against any such step that it may be said that the plan has been eliminated altogether from the possibilities.

In case reports from the men on the spot indicate that an actual military attempt might be successfully made it may be said as certain that any overt act across the United States border would be carefully avoided. Any expedition would set out on sea under whatever disguise might seem most advisable and would hope to effect a landing at some point on the Atlantic coast south of Vera Cruz. Any forward movement would probably be southward rather than toward the capital or Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz.

In the meantime it is outwardly peaceful at the Huerta headquarters in the Hotel Ansonia. The General after spending several days in seclusion has shown himself an impassioned votary of springtime automobilism. By his own account he has so fallen in love with the environs of New York that he has decided to take a house somewhere on Long Island and have his family brought over from Spain to settle down to the domestic life for good and all.

It is understood that the numerous Huertista family will be housed in a large mansion in the Forest Hills district.

OBREGON NEARING VILLA.

Pushes His Outposts to Within 40 Miles of Aguascalientes.

EL PASO, May 5.—Gen Obregon's outposts have occupied the village of Loma, forty miles from Aguascalientes, where Gen. Villa's army is entrenched, according to advices received in El Paso from Vera Cruz.

Obregon is pushing the work of railway repairs and at his present rate of progress should reach Villa's stronghold by the first of next week.

WILL DEFY SUBMARINES.

Both Mauritanian and Lusitanian to Be in New York-Liverpool Service.

The Cunard Line announced yesterday that the steamship Mauritanian, which has been laid up at Liverpool since October 27, will be put in commission on May 29, when she will sail from Liverpool for this port. The Lusitanian is scheduled to depart from New York on the same day. Thereafter the two swift merchantmen in the world will maintain a fortnightly service between this port and Liverpool.

The opinion of the managers of the line is that the travel will justify the restoration of the Mauritanian to the Liverpool route and that there is no more danger from German submarines or other war craft in the vicinity of the British Isles.

[A London dispatch said the Aquitania would shortly be restored to the service.]

MAID'S STORY ACCUSING MRS. CARMAN UNSHAKEN

Celia Coleman, Negress, for Two Hours Resists Efforts to Break Down Testimony That Doctor's Wife Confessed to Her.

MINNEOLA, L. I., May 5.—Celia Coleman, the colored maid employed by Mrs. Florence Carman, at the time Mrs. Louis D. Bailey was killed, and the star witness for the State in the effort to convict Mrs. Carman of that murder, resisted for two hours to-day the efforts of Attorney George M. Levy to shake her from her story of what she saw immediately before and after the fatal shot was fired.

The negress clung tenaciously to the main thread of her story. Correlative events she may have been tripped up on; frequently she denied that she testified to certain points at the first trial in spite of the fact that the official record showed that she had, but she continued to assert that Mrs. Carman had acted and spoken in such a way that there could be no doubt of her guilt.

Celia's intelligence is indicated by her statements that she is now 23 years old, and was born in 1892, and her repeated assertions that both answers were correct.

Celia Coleman's Story.

The girl had been brought here from Charleston to testify, and she told the story, even to quoting Mrs. Carman, that she did at the first trial. It is that Celia was in the kitchen the evening of the murder, and Elizabeth Carman was talking to her about school matters as the maid was washing the dishes.

Into the kitchen came Mrs. Carman, clad in a lilac kimono, with a shawl around her shoulders. She kept her hands under the shawl and ordered Elizabeth to "stand back." Then she went out the kitchen door. Soon there came the sound of crashing glass and a revolver shot; then Mrs. Carman reentered the kitchen by the rear door. "I shot him," she said.

Celia said she followed her mistress into the doctor's office and saw Dr. Carman kneeling beside the body of Mrs. Bailey, which was stretched on the floor.

At 5:30 the next morning Mrs. Carman in her nightgown came to Celia's room and bemoaned her act of the night before.

"Oh, Celia, why did I kill that woman?" Celia swore Mrs. Carman said. "I hope God will forgive me."

"I told her God would forgive everything," said Celia, "but she said, 'I hope God will forgive me.'"

"She told me not to tell anybody about it and said that if anything happened to me she would take care of my little boy."

Tells of Affidavit.

After breakfast Mrs. Carman followed the maid into the kitchen and cried some more, and again asked Celia to tell any one who did it. Subsequently that same day Mrs. Carman brought George M. Levy to Celia and the lawyer asked a number of questions, which Celia answered as Mrs. Carman had told her to.

The day after, said the girl, Levy asked more questions and then got her to sign an affidavit, without reading it to her.

The other strong point was that when

Jersey Guardsmen's Encampment Given Up.

Lack of Funds Will Prevent Drill at Sea Girt This Year.

TRENTON, N. J., May 5.—Official announcement was made today that there will be no National Guard encampment at Sea Girt this year. Unless a supplementary appropriation is made by the next Legislature there will be no encampment next year. This is one of the results of the action of the Legislature in cutting down the appropriations for the National Guard.

The announcement was made through the Adjutant General's office, with the sanction of Gov. Fielder, following a conference between Adj.-Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., and Quartermaster-General Lawrence. The adj.-gen. agreed that with the funds available it would be out of the question to undertake the usual annual encampment.

The adj.-gen. of the camp will be a matter of disappointment not only to the guardsmen, but to the thousands of visitors at Sea Girt, who have become accustomed to the sight of the review of the troops, drills and other features of soldier life.

SUBMARINES RIPPLE NORTH RIVER WATERS

Five Undersea Boats Arrive Almost Unnoticed as Part of Atlantic Fleet.

Five submarines came up the North River yesterday afternoon to join the cruiser San Francisco, the first of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet that are to participate in the big naval demonstration which begins on Saturday.

There is nothing very picturesque about the under water boat as it comes up the river, even at night. All the passengers on the ferryboats could see the vessels the ferryboats could see were the dimly looking upper works, but the imagination helped out a lot. They could not even tell the names, but learned afterward that the submarines were the D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2.

The destroyer Macdonough and the monitor Tonopah arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning and went up the East River to the navy yard, where they will take on coal. They will go up the river later this afternoon or to-morrow. Word came yesterday that the big fellows of the fleet, the superdreadnoughts, had left the Southern drill grounds to rendezvous at Hampton Roads on Friday in order to arrive here on Saturday.

All the committees for the entertainment of the enlisted men, or that part of the 26,000 of them who will not get a furlough, are very busy now. The seaboard clubs are interested from \$500 to \$10,000 of them every day and the theatres will have as many more as guests.

Flatbush to Be 'Skeeterless'.

Governor Signs Bill to Drain Brooklyn Wet Lands.

ALBANY, May 5.—The mosquito bill, which authorizes the Brooklyn and Queens authorities to construct drains and other improvements designed to drain off the wet lands in Brooklyn and Queens, was signed by Gov. Whitman today.

The measure is designed to abate the mosquito nuisance, which is almost as famous as the "Jersey skeeter" problem.

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An exceedingly smart
ARROW
COLLAR

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DR. JACOBI AT 85 A BUSY PHYSICIAN

Says America's Progress Has Been in Teaching Medicine.

DEPLORES WAR'S RESULTS

"How shall I spend to-morrow? Why, work, work, work," said Dr. Abraham Jacoby yesterday afternoon. "How else should I spend it?" Dr. Jacoby is 85 years old to-day and is still in active practice.

The distinguished physician stood in the consulting room of his home at 19 East Forty-seventh street, instrument case in hand and stethoscope in pocket, like any young practitioner who has just hung out his shingle. After receiving a dozen patients he was starting for the hospital, where, more or less, he would be at a gramophone and a cup of tea. "My lunch," he explained.

"Now, do you want me to give a history of medicine since Adam and Eve, or shall I tell you how it feels to be 85?" Dr. Jacoby asked whimsically. "I really don't feel as if I am supposed to at that age. I expect to work as long as I feel this way. Why not? Don't I look well?"

"Now, the development and progress in medicine in America in my sixty-two years of practice make too long and difficult a story for an interview," he continued. "Still, if you will remember that this is a conversation, not an interview, I will tell you one important thing."

Great Advance in Teaching.

"Our greatest progress has been in teaching medicine, making instruction practical by clinics, bedside work, hospital work and longer courses of study. We are now fully even with Europe. I often advise young men who think of going abroad for study to stay right here in New York. They are learning here as fast as anywhere and opportunities are just as great."

"Here is one thing you can say for me. The one redeeming feature of this war is the hard work and self-sacrifice of the doctors. All this hullabaloo about new surgical discoveries and methods is foolish. There is simply nothing new in the same methods to greater numbers of patients. What difference if one performs 200 operations of one kind instead of 100?"

"Suppose we should make discoveries and improvements of real value to surgery as a result of this war?" asked Dr. Jacoby. "Would that compensate for the killing and maiming of so many of the best and bravest of all the nations? This is the most brutal of the most appalling wars in history. It will set Europe back hundreds of years."

"It means just this: The sick, the weak, those too old and those too young will be left to propagate the race. Any doctor knows what that means. And do the kings and the emperors pay? Not at all. The children pay, to the third and fourth generation. And the doctors, in increased numbers, try to buy up what war has torn down. These are some of the things this war means."

"War is terrible, yet I see our friend Col. Roosevelt says he knows—no, he does—does—that the 'Dutchmen' peddled the Gulliflight and we must go to war. Heaven forbid!"

Dinner in His Honor.

The Bronx Hospital staff is giving Dr. Jacoby a birthday dinner to-night at the Hotel Astor. The doctor says he will have to go, but he hopes it will be a small dinner. "I hate being honored," he said.

"But I really must go. You have made me late," said the doctor with gentle reproval and he ran down the steps to his automobile. "I hate to be late at work."

Dr. Jacoby was born and educated in Germany, but became a naturalized citizen after '48. He is an authority on children's diseases, has been on the faculty of almost all of New York's medical colleges and has consulted with many of our best doctors, including Bellevue. He has been president of the American Medical Association and is a member of numerous medical societies.

Dr. Jacoby's daughter, Miss Selma Jacoby, is a nurse in the hospital and lives with him in East Forty-seventh street.

NOT SHOT BY CLIENT.

Joseph Fettech's Assistant Objected to Legal Decision.

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Official Negotiations for Railway Equipment Now Under Way.

100,000 TONS REQUIRED

The Russian Government is in the steel market of this country for steel rails and railroad equipment for the construction of lines to open up two new ports in the north, near Archangel.

Talk of an inquiry for 1,000,000 tons persists, but this steel men question. Thoroughly authenticated negotiations, however, are going on between representatives of the Russian Government and steel company officials here, which are expected to result in orders for at least 100,000 tons within a comparatively short time. At least four steel companies are working on bids and it is believed that a number more are interested. It is understood that the United States Steel Corporation is one of those figuring in the inquiry. The chief difficulty is the question of terms of payment.

The Lackawanna Steel Company is about to close negotiations for an order from the Russian Government of 20,000 tons of steel rails. This company has on hand orders for 50,000 tons of steel for shipment.

TUG GOES DOWN OFF BATTERY.

William R. Reed Hit by Lighter—Skipper and Engineer Rescued.

The tug Leonard J. Busby, with a railroad lighter lashed to her starboard, made an effort to pass as she rounded the Battery, heading for the East River, the little tug William F. Reed of the White Star Towing Line, which was making more speed than she really was, and instead of crossing the Reed's stern he rammed her with the overhang of the lighter on the port quarter.

The Reed went almost on her beam ends and the skipper, H. H. Weston, and Engineer Roy Holley jumped overboard. The freight and mate stuck to the ship, which righted.

A line was thrown to the men in the water and they were dragged aboard the Busby. They were transferred to the tug Crescent, which took the freeman and mate from the Reed. An effort was made to beach the Reed, which was badly stove, but she sank about twenty minutes after she was hit. She will be raised.

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Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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CAR BUNDLE TOTERS SAY A FEW WORDS IN DEFENCE

One of Them Is Weary of Boarding Trains in Fear and Trembling—Baby Carriages and Soda Fountains Not Particularly Bothersome.

On a recent afternoon passengers aboard a Brooklyn elevated train were permitted to ride unmolested when lugging or trundling two baby carriages, a roll of carpet five feet long, a four foot roll of sheet zinc, a bundle of brooms, a water cooler and a soda water fountain.

From the Manhattan subway a paper hanger was expelled because he was carrying a sheet of pastboard while at the other end of the car a man with a suitcase and a bundle of golf sticks was being welcomed by a guard.

Public Service Commissioner Hayward listened all day yesterday to testimony given in regard to cases such as these. Because of complaints that the transit companies have no set rules as to bundle carrying and that their employees, using their own discretion, have not always exercised it wisely, the commission was making an effort to find out where the lines could be drawn to the satisfaction of both the corporations and the public.

It was Supervising Inspector Edgerton of the commission, who noted the perturbations and other interesting objects in the possession of Brooklyn travellers. It happened in the non-rush hours, and in Mr. Edgerton's opinion did not interfere with the comfort of other passengers who had nothing but gloves on their hands.

One of the complainants who told his story was F. W. Roter, describing himself as a cake specialist. He started out one day with a "meat bundle, 25 by 14 by 7 inches," but was stopped by a gateman at the 11th street station (whether elevated road or subway he didn't say).

"Usually, however," said Mr. Roter, "I have had no trouble. But I've had to see pretty well about it. I wait until I see the chopper get busy, then I slide by. But that's not business. We don't want to do that. We want to know what we can do, so we won't have to do in fear and trembling."

Two florists, Charles H. Brown and John B. Nugent, Jr., said that at some stations delivery boys carrying flowers in boxes were excluded and at other stations they were admitted to trains without question. They said that florists far uptown might be driven out of business if they had to ship all of their wares by express.

Arthur H. Peacock of the Interborough's counsel pointed out that Twenty-sixth street is Manhattan's flower centre and that if all of the packages carried to the Twenty-eighth street station of the subway were admitted, there would not be any room at certain hours for passengers.

In behalf of the 300,000 members of the Central Federated Union William Kelly said workers with their kits of tools should not be barred. He admitted there had been little trouble on this score, but was afraid that some companies were thinking of adopting strict regulations.

Another protestant was Harry L. Coe, photographer for the District Attorney's office. He said that several times when he was hurrying to the scene of a homicide he had been kept off trains because he carried camera boxes.

Representatives of the Interborough and the B. R. T. told Mr. Hayward that they were disposed to be fair and would welcome suggestions for settling the bundle question.

Outfitting roly-poly men is as easy as rolling down hill!

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The average clothier is usually content to show only "regulars" in these extra big sizes. But besides "regulars" we cut "stouts" and "short-stouts" for these truly biggest mef. For men almost as big we cut in addition, "longs" and "long stouts."

Big men's suits, \$22 to \$35.

THE LILAC DOMINO

MANHATTAN 4th St. 4th St. & 5th St. 5th St. & 6th St. 6th St. & 7th St. 7th St. & 8th St. 8th St. & 9th St. 9th St. & 10th St. 10th St. & 11th St. 11th St. & 12th St. 12th St. & 13th St. 13th St. & 14th St. 14th St. & 15th St. 15th St. & 16th St. 16th St. & 17th St. 17th St. & 18th St. 18th St. & 19th St. 19th St. & 20th St. 20th St. & 21st St. 21st St. & 22nd St. 22nd St. & 23rd St. 23rd St. & 24th St. 24th St. & 25th St. 25th St. & 26th St. 26th St. & 27th St. 27th St. & 28th St. 28th St. & 29th St. 29th St. & 30th St. 30th St. & 31st St. 31st St. & 32nd St. 32nd St. & 33rd St. 33rd St. & 34th St. 34th St. & 35th St. 35th St. & 36th St. 36th St. & 37th St. 37th St. & 38th St. 38th St. & 39th St. 39th St. & 40th St. 40th St. & 41st St. 41st St. & 42nd St. 42nd St. & 43rd St. 43rd St. & 44th St. 44th St. & 45th St. 45th St. & 46th St. 46th St. & 47th St. 47th St. & 48th St. 48th St. & 49th St. 49th St. & 50th St. 50th St. & 51st St. 51st St. & 52nd St. 52nd St. & 53rd St. 53rd St. & 54th St. 54th St. & 55th St. 55th St. & 56th St. 56th St. & 57th St. 57th St. & 58th St. 58th St. & 59th St. 59th St. & 60th St. 60th St. & 61st St. 61st St. & 62nd St. 62nd St. & 63rd St. 63rd St. & 64th St. 64th St. & 65th St. 65th St. & 66th St. 66th St. & 67th St. 67th St. & 68th St. 68th St. & 69th St. 69th St. & 70th St. 70th St. & 71st St. 71st St. & 72nd St. 72nd St. & 73rd St. 73rd St. & 74th St. 74th St. & 75th St. 75th St. & 76th St. 76th St. & 77th St. 77th St. & 78th St. 78th St. & 79th St. 79th St. & 80th St. 80th St. & 81st St. 81st St. & 82nd St. 82nd St. & 83rd St. 83rd St. & 84th St. 84th St. & 85th St. 85th St. & 86th St. 86th St. & 87th St. 87th St. & 88th St. 88th St. & 89th St. 89th St. & 90th St. 90th St. & 91st St. 91st St. & 92nd St. 92nd St. & 93rd St. 93rd St. & 94th St. 94th St. & 95th St. 95th St. & 96th St. 96th St. & 97th St. 97th St. & 98th St. 98th St. & 99th St. 99th St. & 100th St. 100th St. & 101st St. 101st St. & 102nd St. 102nd St. & 103rd St. 103rd St. & 104th St. 104th St. & 105th St. 105th St. & 106th St. 106th St. & 107th St. 107th St. & 108th St. 108th St. & 109th St. 109th St. & 110th St. 110th St. & 111th St. 111th St. & 112th St. 112th St. & 113th St. 113th St. & 114th St. 114th St. & 115th St. 115th St. & 116th St. 116th St. & 117th St. 117th St. & 118th St. 118th St. & 119th St. 119th St. & 120th St. 120th St. & 121st St. 121st St. & 122nd St. 122nd St. & 123rd St. 123rd St. & 124th St. 124th St. & 125th St. 125th St. & 126th St. 126th St. & 127th St. 127th St. & 128th St. 128th St. & 129th St. 129th St. & 130th St. 130th St. & 131st St. 131st St. & 132nd St. 132nd St. & 133rd St. 133rd St. & 134th St. 134th St. & 135th St. 135th St. & 136th St. 136th St. & 137th St. 137th St. & 138th St. 138th St. & 139th St. 139th St. & 140th St. 140th St. & 141st St. 141st St. & 142nd St. 142nd St. & 143rd St. 143rd St. & 144th St. 144th St. & 145th St. 145th St. & 146th St. 146th St. & 147th St. 147th St. & 148th St. 148th St. & 149th St. 149th St. & 150th St. 150th St. & 151st St. 151st St. & 152nd St. 152nd St. & 153rd St. 153rd St. & 154th St. 154th St. & 155th St. 155th St. & 156th St. 156th St. & 157th St. 157th